

## SILVER'S MENACE TO DEMOCRACY.

Administration Circles Thoroughly Alarmed at the Present Situation.

Free Silver Movement Widespread and Growing with Astonishing Rapidity.

Majority of Delegates to the Chicago Convention Will Be Pledged to Free Coinage.

GOLD STANDARD MEN MUST FIGHT.

Friends of the Administration Called to the Field of Battle—Figures Showing the Relative Strength of the Factions.

Relative strength of silver and gold States by delegates.	
SILVER STATES.	GOLD STATES.
Alabama.....	2
Arkansas.....	2
California.....	2
Colorado.....	2
Florida.....	2
Idaho.....	2
Illinois.....	2
Indiana.....	2
Iowa.....	2
Kansas.....	2
Louisiana.....	2
Michigan.....	2
Missouri.....	2
Montana.....	2
Nebraska.....	2
Nevada.....	2
North Carolina.....	2
North Dakota.....	2
Oregon.....	2
South Carolina.....	2
South Dakota.....	2
Tennessee.....	2
Texas.....	2
Utah.....	2
Wyoming.....	2
Total from States.....	446
Teritorial delegates.....	28
Total delegates.....	474
RECAPITULATION.	
Silver delegates.....	446
Gold delegates.....	28
Doubtful.....	107

By Julius Chambers.  
Washington, April 14.—Except in Oregon, the Democracy of the country has not held any State conventions. But enough is known to warrant a thoroughly developed fight among the Administration Democrats regarding the magnitude of the silver reprieve at Chicago, in July.

Whenever Eastern candidates for the nomination, like Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Hill or Mr. Whitney, have been mentioned, it has been taken for granted that nobody tainted with the so-called "silver heresy" could be named.

The event at Monticello yesterday was unimportant in itself, but it showed an irreconcilable divergence of opinion in the party. It was a miscellaneous aggregation that met there. Vice-President Stevenson, who presided, was once tainted with the heresy of greenbackism. Senator Daniels, in his rejoinder to the gold currency declarations of Black and Russell, showed that he intended to put the Old Dominion on record as a silver State. It is, therefore, idle for the Administration Democrats to play the ostrich in politics any longer, and to hide their heads in the sand storm of free silver coinage that is sweeping toward Chicago.

**Strength of Silver.**  
Oregon and Missouri, two States that have been counted upon to remain steadfast for the Administration currency policy, have absolutely broken away. The State Convention in Oregon, indorsed the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 without any equivocation. In St. Louis, the only place where primary elections have already been held in Missouri, silver delegates have been chosen, and, under the unit rule which is recognized in that State, Missouri will send a silver delegation to the shores of Lake Michigan.

Tennessee manifests indications of being solidly for the white metal. This is indicated by the elections in Representative Patterson's district. He is a confirmed believer in the gold standard. Despite all his efforts, pronounced sentiments were expressed in the District Convention, and the result of the primary elections are without exception against him.

Michigan will be for silver, except the few delegates that Don Dickinson will be able to control. These are variously estimated at from four to eleven.

There are four States about which nothing is sure.

In Georgia at this hour one of the most determined Senatorial contests known in that warm-blooded region is being waged between ex-Speaker Crisp and Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and the choice of the delegation to Chicago will be largely determined by the result of this bitter contention. Both silver and gold men claim the State.

Kentucky is the home of Secretary Carlisle, and ought to be counted for gold, if any State south of Mason and Dixon's line can safely be; but unless Mr. Carlisle reconciles the differences between himself and Senator Blackburn, and in addition, declares himself a candidate for the Presidency in order to rally Kentucky under the "favorite son" banner, it is better than even betting that the Blue Grass delegation

## Chances for Greater New York.

A Poll of the Legislature by the Journal Shows a Small but Unstable Majority.

Journal reporters polled the Senate and Assembly yesterday and ascertained that if the vote for the repassage of the bill establishing the Greater New York should be taken immediately, the result would be as follows:

FOR		AGAINST.	
Senate—Republicans.....	22	Republicans.....	12
Democrats.....	11	Democrats.....	3
Total—Senate.....	33	Total—Senate.....	15
Assembly—Republicans.....	58	Republicans.....	45
Democrats.....	20	Democrats.....	27
Total—Assembly.....	78	Total—Assembly.....	72
Assembly Majority.....	6		

In the Assembly there are but three votes to spare. It is feared that some of the Democrats may have changed their minds when the roll is called to-day.

Albany, N. Y., April 14.—A poll of both branches of the Legislature on the Greater New York question shows a majority for the bill on its repassage. This result may be changed, however, within the next twenty-four hours, owing to the uncertainty of the Democrats in the Assembly. The Republicans in the Assembly lack at least seventeen votes of the necessary number to pass the bill, and if there is concerted action among the Democrats in that body against the bill the possibility of the bill's repassage is remote. The Republican leaders might call a caucus and make the Greater New York measure a party one. Even then it is questionable whether sufficient Republican votes can be enlisted.

A summary of the poll taken by the Journal to-day is as follows:

Senate—For—Republicans, 22; Democrats, 11; total, 33.	Against—Republicans, 12; Democrats, 3; total, 15.
Non-committal—Republicans, 2.	Majority in Senate for consolidation 18.
Assembly—For—Republicans, 58; Democrats, 20; total, 78.	Against—Republicans, 45; Democrats, 27; total, 72.
Majority in Assembly for consolidation 7.	

The above summary shows the danger in which the bill stands. In the Assembly seventy-six votes the required to repass the bill, and the poll shows that in this body there are but two superfluous votes. A change of three votes would result in the killing of the bill. When it is considered that among the twenty Democrats polled as in favor of the bill, there are at least eight who may change their minds before to-morrow, the situation will be appreciated.

### RECAPITULATION.

Senate—For consolidation—Republicans: Ballentine, Brackett, Brown, Burns, Coggeshall, Daley, C. Davis, Ellsworth, Harrison, Higbie, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Lamy, Lewin, Nussbaum, Page, Raines, Stewart, Stranahan, White, Wilcox—22.  
For consolidation—Democrats: Ahearn, Cantor, Featherston, Foley, Grady, Guy, Koehler, Martin, McNulty, Munzinger, Sullivan—11.  
Total for consolidation 33.  
Against consolidation—Republicans: Brush, Chubbuck, G. A. Davis, Ford, Higgins, Muller, Mullin, Paver, Seibert, Tibbitts, Wileman, Wray—12.  
Against consolidation—Democrats: Coffey, Gallagher, McCarren—4.  
Total against consolidation 16.  
Non-committal: Republicans, Parsons and Sheppard.

Assembly—For consolidation—Republicans: Adler, Alder, Allis, Anderson, H. T. Andrews, Armstrong, Austin, Bates, Bedell, E. Brown, B. D. Brown, Brownell, Burr, J. Clark, C. C. Cole, M. N. Cole, Costello, Cutler, Downs, Dudley, Eddy, Eldridge, Goodsell, Gorham, Graves, Husted, Ives, Keenholts, Kelsey, Lonsberry, Mackey, McGraw, McNaughton, Munster, Miles, Nicks, O'Grady, Post, A. D. Sanders, E. P. Saunders, Scherer, E. L. Schmidt, Sears, Sheldon, C. J. Smith, Springer, Stewart, Sweet, Taylor, Tupper, Van Keuren, Warner, Weed, Welles, A. C. Wilson, Winne, Witter, Speaker Fish—58.  
For consolidation—Democrats: P. J. Andrews, Barry, Barth, Bates, Calkins, Davidson, J. A. Edwards, E. P. Donohue, Ebbets, Finn, Fitzgerald, Frick, Galligan, Gledhill, Hoffman, Malone, T. F. Myers, Schullum and Schraeder—20.  
Total 78.  
Against consolidation—Republicans: Audett, Babcock, Blaisdell, Bondy, Brown, Brennan, Budd, Carlisle, C. J. Clark, Cronin, DeLoach, Nicks, O'Grady, Gray, Gregory, Hanna, Harrison, Hill, Hobbins, Housinger, Horton, Hughes, Keen, Koster, Lamber, Livingston, Mattison, Marshall, Miller, Murphy, Peeters, Perkins, Robbins, Rogers, Rounds, Sanger, C. Smith, Springfield, Steele, Steiner, Storm, Wagstaff, Wilson, G. W. Wilson, Zimmerman—45.  
Against consolidation—Democrats: Coughlin, Collins, Delmour, Embley, Enders, Goodman, Greene, Guider, Hart, Kelly, Kemper, Kinn, Lennon, Leonard, McCabe, McCoy, McClellan, McKewen, G. W. Meyer, Mittencht, Newman, Norton, Rudd, F. Schmidt, Stahl, Stanchfield, Zorn—27. Total, 72.

### REPUBLICANS.

The Senators expressed their opinions as follows:

**Senator Lexow:** There is not the slightest doubt but that the bill will be repassed in the Senate, and I think it will have at least thirty majority in the Assembly.  
**Senator Ellsworth:** There were no good reasons advanced in either vote for failing to make this bill a law. The chief objection to the bill when it was originally introduced was that no date was provided when a character should be reported. The bill was amended to meet all reasonable objections and the majority here will repass it. If consolidation does not come now, it may be delayed several years. The people voted in favor of it and their wishes should be respected.  
**Senator Ford:** I have not fully made up my mind about it. I want to consider the matter further, but will probably vote against the bill.  
**Senator Coggeshall:** I have not fully decided, but will probably favor the repassage of the measure.  
**Senator Daley:** I am for the bill.

### SENATORS.

**Senator C. Davis:** I shall vote for the repassage of the bill.  
**Senator G. A. Davis:** I expect to be against the passage of the bill over the veto of the Mayor.  
**Senator Stranahan:** The opinion of the Mayor has not changed my ideas about Greater New York, and I shall vote the repassage of the bill.  
**Senator Brush:** I am against the bill, and hope the good sense of the Assembly will defeat its passage.  
**Senator Burns:** For the bill, of course.  
**Senator Chubbuck:** I have not made up my mind, but I may be against the bill.  
**Senator Page:** My vote will be in favor of the repassage of the bill.  
**Senator Parsons:** I do not care to say anything about it.  
**Senator Paver:** I oppose the measure and will vote against it as I did when it was originally passed.  
**Senator Raines:** I will vote for the repassage of the bill.  
**Senator Tibbitts:** I think I will be against the repassage.  
**Senator Seibert:** I expect to oppose the repassage of the bill.  
**Senator Sheppard:** I haven't thought about it.  
**Senator Stewart:** I think about all the Republicans will vote for the measure. I will.  
**Senator Ballantine:** I shall probably be absent when the vote is taken, but will vote to repass the bill if I can be present.  
**Senator Wray:** I hope the bill will be beaten in the Assembly, but it seems impossible to defeat it here. I shall vote against it.  
**Senator White:** Mayor Strong's veto made no impression on me, and I shall vote for the repassage of the bill.  
**Senator Mullin:** When the bill was in the Senate before, I said that if either Mayor or Governor I should vote against it when it came back.  
**Senator Higgins:** I voted against the bill before, and shall do so again.  
**Senator Wileman:** I will be against the repassage every time.  
**Senator Wilcox:** I will vote to repass the measure.  
**Senator Chubbuck:** I am inclined to think that I shall have to vote against the repassage of the bill. The Constitution provided for the submission of local measures to the Mayor of the locality affected for the evident purpose of putting a check upon the Legislature. It is only fair to assume that Mayor Wurst and Strong represent the sentiment of their respective communities.  
**Senator Brackett:** I shall vote with my party.  
**Senator Brown:** I will vote for the bill, probably.  
**Senator Harrison:** I will vote for the passage of the bill over the veto.  
**Senator Higbie:** I will vote for the bill again on final passage.  
**Senator Humphrey:** I expect to vote as a Republican, to send the bill to the Governor.  
**Senator Johnson:** I will vote for the bill again.  
**Senator Krum:** I guess all the Republicans will vote for the bill. Don't you think so?  
**Senator Lamy:** The Republicans will vote for the repassage of the bill very generally, and I will vote with my party.  
**Senator Malby:** I expect to vote against passing this bill over the veto of the Mayor.  
**Senator Nussbaum:** It is a good Republican measure, and I shall vote for it.

### ASSEMBLYMEN.

**Mr. Goodsell:** I favor repassing it.  
**Mr. Eldridge:** I voted in the negative before and shall again.  
**Mr. Downs:** I shall vote again for it. Why not?  
**Mr. Dudley:** I shall certainly vote for the repassage.  
**Mr. Eddy:** I can't see but it's a good bill and will repeat my affirmative vote.  
**Mr. A. Edwards:** I do not know that I care to change my vote from the affirmative.  
**Mr. Forrester:** Everybody knows how I will vote. I am against consolidation first, last and always.  
**Mr. Murphy:** I voted against the bill before and shall vote against it again, and I sincerely hope it will be beaten. It is a vicious bill and cannot help but work harm to the Republican party.  
**Mr. C. J. Clark:** My constituents are strongly opposed to the Greater New York scheme, and I shall therefore vote against it.  
**Mr. Hotten:** I shall not recede from the position I took when the bill was in the House. Before I shall vote in the negative. We can't afford to allow the cities to swallow up the rural districts.  
**Mr. Robbins:** I opposed the bill when it was here before to the best of ability and shall certainly vote in the negative again. If we pass this bill over the veto of Mayor Strong and Wurst we will violate every principle of home rule.  
**Mr. Adler:** I shall vote "aye," of course. Mayor Strong has said nothing to change my opinion.  
**Mr. Bondy:** I voted "No" before, and shall vote the same way when the bill comes up for repassage. I believe in home rule, and if the local authorities of New York and Brooklyn do not want consolidation, I don't see why I should vote to force it upon them.  
**Mr. Everett:** I have seen nothing in either of the veto messages to change my mind, and shall probably vote in the affirmative, as I did before.  
**Mr. B. D. Brown:** I shall vote "Aye," as I did before. I want to see New York State contain the greatest metropolis of the world.  
**Mr. Brownell:** There is nothing in either of the veto messages to change my vote from the affirmative.  
**Mr. Carlisle:** I shall certainly vote "No" as I did before. I am convinced that the bill is a bad bill and should not become a law.  
**Mr. Vankuren:** Unless I change my mind I shall vote in favor of repassage.  
**Mr. Sanger:** I shall certainly vote "No" (Continued on Second Page.)

## HUNDREDS SEE MEN STABBED AND SHOT.

Four Italians Have a Desperate Fight Near a Brooklyn Ferry House.

Carmino Grimaldi and Martino Gentilli Receive Wounds Which Will Result Fatally.

Salvatore Pasquale Has Ten Thrusts of a Stiletto in His Body, but May Recover.

ONE OF THE MEN MAKES HIS ESCAPE

The Trouble Arises Out of the Elopement from Italy of One of the Grimaldis with Gentilli's Sister.

A girl caused a fight last night on Ferry place, near the Hamilton Ferry house, in Brooklyn. Two of the participants were fatally wounded and one seriously. The fourth has fled.

Maria Gentilli is about eighteen years old. A month ago she eloped from Naples with Salvatore Grimaldi and crossed the ocean to America. The girl's parents notified her brother, Martino Gentilli, of No. 20 Moore street, Boston.

Gentilli knew that the man's brother, Carmino Grimaldi, lived at No. 15 Rapelyer street, Brooklyn.

Gentilli arrived in Brooklyn yesterday. Toward evening he heard that the Grimaldi brothers and his sister were living at No. 9 President street. He went into their rooms. When the girl saw him she fled. Gentilli and the Grimaldi brothers walked down toward the ferry, where they were joined by Salvatore Pasquale, who lives in President street. There was an excited discussion and Gentilli's stiletto flashed. His blade was soon crimson. His adversaries closed in on him, however, and forced him to the ground. Then there was a sharp report of a pistol and the knife fell from his hand. A bullet had entered his breast just over the heart.

**LARGE CROWD PRESENT.**  
During the fight a ferryboat had entered the slip, and the people hurrying off it flocked around the fighting Italians.

When the shot was fired Salvatore Grimaldi ran into the ferry house, and a few minutes later was safe from immediate pursuit on the ferryboat. When the police from the Hamilton Avenue Station arrived there was no trace of him. The police found Gentilli and Pasquale lying on the ground. Beside them were Gentilli's wife and a big revolver.

Carmino Grimaldi was arrested, and Gentilli said he was the man who shot him. Two ambulances were summoned and the three men were conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital. Then it was seen how ferociously Gentilli had wielded his knife. Carmino Grimaldi had three ugly gashes in his left arm.

Pasquale was stabbed ten times. Eight of the wounds were deep thrusts in the body. Two were gashes on the face. Grimaldi and Gentilli will die. At midnight they were almost at death's door. Coroner Coombs took their statements. The police arrested eight witnesses. They will be kept under surveillance. There is a suspicion that Gentilli was mistaken in his identification of Carmino Grimaldi, and that Salvatore Grimaldi was the man who did the shooting.

### GIFT FOR MRS. CLEVELAND.

General Weyler, the Spanish Commander in Cuba, Sends Her a Mysterious and Valuable Box.

The two sons of ex-Consul Williams, who arrived here from Havana yesterday, brought with them a precious box, which they guarded most jealously. It was only three feet high and a foot square. But the importance attached to the box lay in the prominence of the sender and the person to whom it was sent.

Written on the top, in large, bold letters, are the words:

FROM THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA,  
FOR MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND,  
IN CARE OF E. O. BENEDET.

Captain-General Weyler, it is believed, has sent to Mrs. Cleveland a present, which will be delivered to her by Mr. Benedetto, to whose office it was sent after being passed by the customs officials.

No one knows the contents of the box.

### STEAMSHIP LINE GIVEN UP.

Abandonment of the Service Between New York and Stettin.

By Henry W. Fischer.  
Berlin, April 14.—The projected steamship line between Stettin and New York, it is now definitely believed, will not materialize.

There is no longer any possibility of the Hamburg Line erecting emigrants' depots. The company is unmistakably unwilling to undertake the enterprise.

### MARLBOROUGH'S BRIDE IN OIL.

London Eager to See the Portrait Miss Amalia Kuessner Is Painting.

By Julian Ralph.  
London, April 14.—Miss Amalia Kuessner, the well-known artist, is now at Bismarck engaged in painting a portrait of the Duchess of Marlborough.

The canvas is expected to be a notable production. Its completion is awaited with great interest.

## MISSING OFFICIAL'S DEBTS COME TO LIGHT.

Sing Sing Becomes Greatly Excited Over the Absence of Isaac B. Noxon.

His Bank Accounts Are Straight, but He Owes Large Sums to Individuals.

Though Reputed Wealthy, It Transpires He Has Borrowed Under Peculiar Circumstances.

MORTGAGED VALUABLE PROPERTY.

As Cashier and Secretary of Two Banks, High in Masonry and a Churchman, He Has Been the Leading Man of the Village.

There is but one topic of general conversation in Sing Sing just now, and that is, What has become of Isaac B. Noxon, the former cashier of the First National Bank? He was to have been home and at his post of secretary of the Sing Sing Savings Bank more than a week ago. Instead of that, absolutely nothing is known of his whereabouts and all trace of him has been lost since he sent two letters, one to his daughter, and another to a creditor in Sing Sing, three weeks' vacation. It is said, and on March 21 he wrote to a "buddy" from the Grand Union Hotel, of this city, enclosing the check he gave to Tyndall and which the latter had deposited on January 10.

The letter accompanying it said, in part, that although he had given Tyndall a "pull" on the passbook for the check, he (Noxon) could not meet it, and asked if Tyndall would hold it until April 20, when the writer would make it good.

So the condition of affairs now is that Tyndall has the check and the letter and the \$1,000 entry in his passbook, but cannot draw against the sum. He is patiently waiting until the 20th of this month, when he will be able to see whether he is ever to get back the \$1,000.

### NOXON'S FURTHER INDEBTEDNESS.

Beside this indebtedness to Tyndall, Noxon owes John Gilbey, a lawyer, of No. 211 Main street, \$1,000, and Thomas Leary, a lawyer of Orono avenue, \$1,000. Rumor has it that he also owes the following: John Cunniff, a carpenter, of Maurice avenue, \$1,000; Smith Acker, a farmer, living about two miles north of Sing Sing, \$2,000; Francis Larkin, a lawyer in the Masonic Hall building, \$5,000 (Mr. Larkin is said to have indorsed an \$8,000 note of Noxon's, and that \$3,000 of the latter's stock in the First National Bank has been hypothecated); John Hong, County Treasurer, \$5,000, and Frank Brandreth, a member of the family that makes a certain pill and porous plaster, \$5,000.

The last two items are matters of village gossip, and receive both confirmation and denial. One or two villagers said that Noxon owed Albert V. Jenkinson, the proprietor of the American Hotel, \$500, but Mr. Jenkinson denied it.

At what the village is standing against is why Mr. Noxon wanted so much money and what he has done with it. Last June he mortgaged to Ralph Brandreth the Masonic Hall for \$10,000. There was already

upon it a mortgage of \$5,500, which has been held for many years by the Townsend Young estate. What has become of this money is not known, either, and Sing Sing is all in the dark.

The position of Mr. Noxon in the village was unique. There was no man who enjoyed a higher reputation for all those qualities that go to make up a high-minded gentleman. He was born in Dutchess County on June 24, 1837, and when he was a youth of twenty he went to Sing Sing and entered the Sing Sing Bank as bookkeeper. He was an able accountant and won the confidence of every one. In the '60s the bank failed and was organized by the firm of C. F. Maurice & Co., of which Mr. Noxon was a member. In 1894 this was merged into the First National Bank.

### CASHIER FOR THIRTY YEARS.

Mr. Noxon had been cashier for over thirty years, and recently when it was decided to move the Savings Bank from the First National building Mr. Noxon was asked whether he wished to remain cashier or become secretary of the savings institution. He chose the latter. Now the Savings Bank has opened its new quarters with Seth Ellegood as secretary, and Rodney S. Lockwood is cashier of the other bank.

Mr. Noxon is a prominent thirty-second degree mason, a member of three masonic orders in the village, and a pillar of the First Baptist Church. He is treasurer of both the School and Water boards of the town, and has long had the management of large sums of money. His accounts are said to be in excellent shape.

His wife, who was Miss Estelle Hall, a daughter of Herbert Hall, of this city, died in 1888, leaving one daughter, Grace, with whom Mr. Noxon has since lived in apartments over the First National Bank. She declined to be seen yesterday. President Nelson said:

"The absence of Mr. Noxon has not in the slightest affected on either the National or the Savings Bank. Every account is intact in both institutions."

He warmly praised Mr. Noxon's character. Tyndall wrote to Mr. Noxon a week ago last Saturday, addressing the letter to the Grand Union Hotel. It was marked to be returned in three days in case of non-delivery, but was not returned. At the hotel nothing was known of Mr. Noxon, and his name did not appear on the forwarding list. The disappearance and the borrowing are strange, inasmuch as Mr. Noxon was reputed to be worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000 and received a large salary from the bank.

## MACEO DEFEATS THE SPANIARDS.

He Drives One of Their Crack Battalions Back to the Coast.

Timely Reinforcements and a War Ship's Guns Save Them from Annihilation.

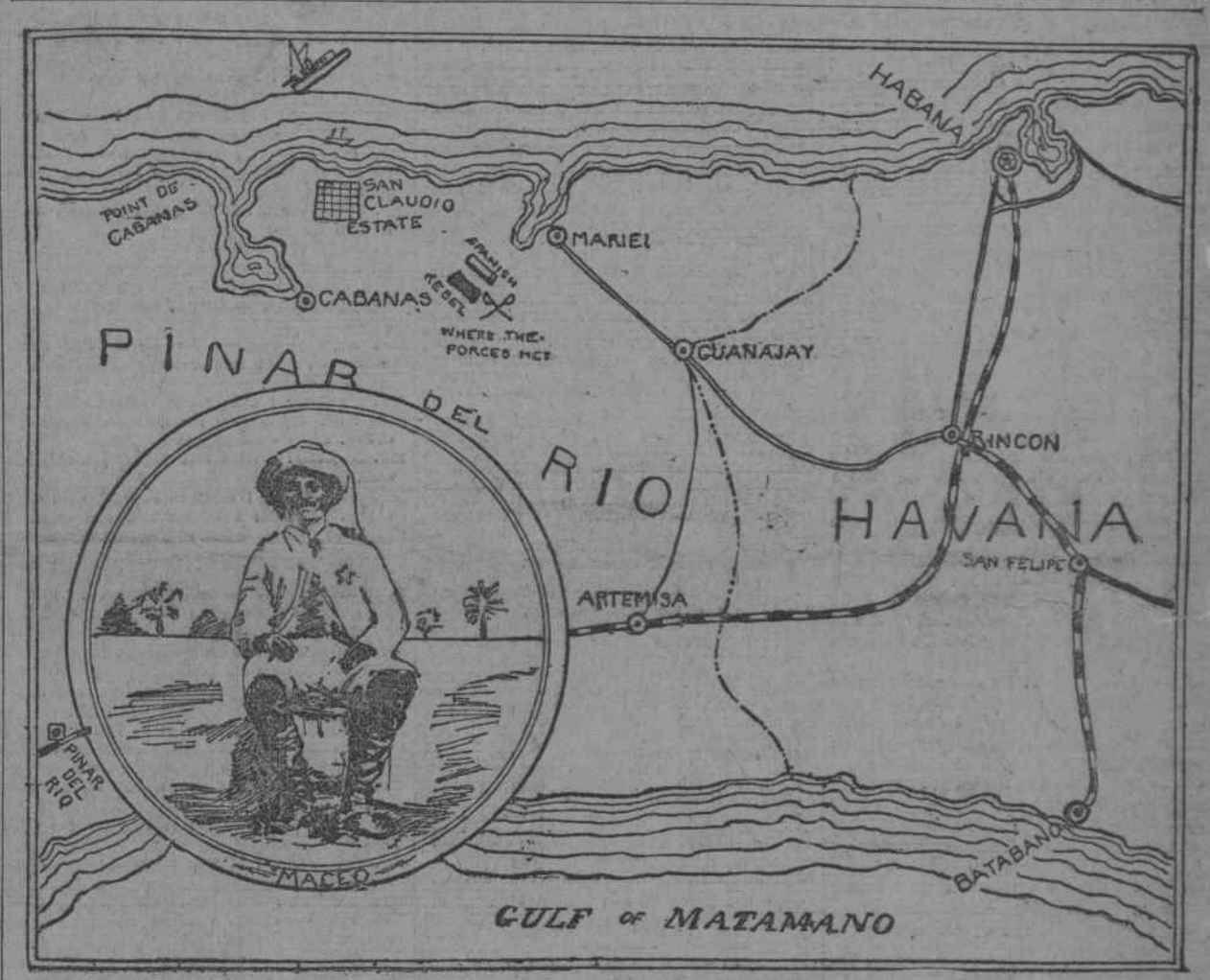
Even the Spanish Officials Admit the Loss of the Battle on the North Coast.

BLAMED ON GENERAL ECHEAVARRIA

He Is Suspended from His Command for Not Properly Supporting the Distressed Battalion—What the News Really Means.

Havana, April 14.—News has been received here of a battle near Lechua between the Alphonso XIII. battalion, under command of Colonel Debois, and the insurgents under Maceo.

Colonel Debois reports that his battalion, in combination with other bodies of Spanish troops, left Mariel, in the province of Pinar del Rio, for the purpose of giving the enemy battle. They met the advance guard of the insurgents, consisting of a force of 200 cavalry, who opened fire upon the Gov-



WHERE MACEO DEFEATED THE SPANIARDS.

The Spanish forces started from Mariel, a little seaport on the north coast of Pinar del Rio Province, and marched toward Lechua. There they met the rebel and were driven back. It took them seven hours to reach the Plantation San Claudio, on the coast, where reinforcements and a Spanish man-of-war saved them from annihilation. The crossed swords indicate the place of the first combat. The dotted lines is the boundary between Havana and Pinar del Rio.

from the Grand Union Hotel, in this city. Those letters reached their destinations within a few days after his departure from the village. It is said that his letter to his daughter stated he intended going to some town in Pennsylvania, but this could not be verified. A letter sent to him at the Grand Union as late as a week ago Saturday doubtless reached him, since it was not returned to the sender.

In addition to the mysterious disappearance, it now transpires that Mr. Noxon has left behind him personal debts amounting to several thousands of dollars. President Henry C. Nelson, of the First National Bank, says that the accounts of both banks, with which Mr. Noxon was connected, are intact. Like the rest of the villagers, however, Mr. Nelson is at a loss to account for Mr. Noxon's strange actions. The missing man's daughter, Miss Grace Noxon, is quite prostrated, and denies herself to many callers.

A QUEER CHECK TRANSACTION.  
One of the main branches of discussion is a transaction Mr. Noxon had with Jesse Tyndall, a painter, of Central avenue. Even the story of this transaction is variously stated, and the following is said to be the correct version:

Last September Mr. Noxon borrowed \$1,000 from Tyndall, giving him in return his personal check for that amount. The check was dated and made payable in November. When it came due Noxon told Tyndall he had not at that time quite enough money to his account to insure the payment of the check.

Tyndall was perfectly willing to delay in negotiating the check, and did so until January 10. He then went to the bank and presented the check with his passbook. Noxon, who was cashier, said he would make out the entry and have the book ready in a day or two.

That afternoon, however, Noxon sought Tyndall, and told him again that he had not money enough to honor the check. He suggested as a remedy that Tyndall make out to him a personal check for \$1,000. Tyndall did this, and thereby became Noxon's creditor in that sum. But Noxon equalized matters by giving again his own check for \$1,000, dated January 20. On that day Tyndall went to the bank with the check and passbook, and the \$1,000 was entered on the book. This placed matters in practically the same position as if there had been no borrowing.

Tyndall had about \$2,000 in the bank, and as his expenses were very heavy he had to make numerous drafts upon his account. On March 15 Mr. Noxon left Sing Sing for a

upon it a mortgage of \$5,500, which has been held for many years by the Townsend Young estate. What has become of this money is not known, either, and Sing Sing is all in the dark.

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